BROWN IS ACQUITTED

The Jury Found Him Not Guilty of Murdering C. S. Wesner.

Verdict Returned Last Midnight and the Prisoner Permitted to Go Home Early This Morning.

MAN PUNISHED INNOCENT

Anonymous Confession Exonerating a Man Convicted of Murder.

Note Left by a Terre Haute Girl Who Is Missing-Woman Sued for Libeling a Business Man.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 29.-James Cooley Brown has been acquitted of the charge of killing of C. S. Wesner in the courthouse at Danville. The jury returned its verdict early this morning.

On the 20th day of May last, when the news of the killing of Wesner reached this city, the wildest excitement prevailed. All sorts of theories and stories were afloat, and Mr. Brown was removed to Indianapolis for fear of bodily violence. Wesner's burial occurred two days after the shooting, and there was an exceptionally large funeral cortege. Brown's trial began in court here Oct. 17. Every inch of ground was fought over by the attorneys, who were men of State reputation in their profession. The jurors went out at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, and arrived at their decision at midnight. Judge R. R. Stephenson had taken the evening train for Indian-* apolis, leaving instructions to telegraph him if a verdict was reached and he would return on the 1 o'clock train. The train was late, arriving here at 3 o'clock this morning. The bailiff brought the prisoner into court, the jurors filed in and presented their verdict to Judge Stephenson, who passed it to the clerk. The latter read aloud: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty as charged in the indictment." The jury was then polled and the verdict

Mr. Brown's wife, his brother, Henry T. Brown, and wife, Wesner's two sons and three others were all who witnessed the final proceedings. No attorneys were present. Brown seemed overjoyed at the result. The Wesner boys made no demonstration. The bailiff accompanied Brown to residence, where he was welcomed by his three children, who were joyous over seeing their father at home again after five months' incarceration in the county jail. They hugged and kissed him, with tears of joy streaming down their faces.

Mr. Brown was on the streets here until noon to-day, when he and his family left for the world's fair. The general feeling among the people is that the verdict was right. Brown received quite a number of congratulatory telegrams. Trouble was feared when the case was venued here that it would cause strife between the friends of both men, but when the jury was accepted, they being men of high standing and integrity, the people felt that their decision would be a righteous one. But few condemnations were heard to-day. Mrs. Wesner's \$10,000 damage suit will likely be compromised soon.

INNOCENT MAN PUNISHED. Confession of a Man Who Committed Murder Thirty-Two Years Ago.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 29.-That courts and jurors are not always infallible has been illustrated by the confession of a murderer. Thirty-two years ago a jury in this county convicted Enoch Corter of murder in the first degree, despite his protestations of innocence, and the judge sentenced him to prison for life. The circumstantial evidence seemed so strong that even a life sentence did not meet the approval of the people, and mob violence was threatened. It now appears that Corter was an innocent

In 1862 John Piner, living nine miles northwest of here, came here to accept an offer of \$2,000 made by a citizen who lacked the courage to respond to a draft made upon him to join the Union army. Piner received the money and remained in town over night. The next morning he turned to his home to bid his wife farewall. When he arrived there his eyes met the horrib's work of an assassin. Lying on the carpetless floor, with her hair matted in clots of blood, was his wife. A hickory club beside her showed the weapon of the slayer. There was great excitement in the neighborhood and this city. Enoch Corter, a' worthless but harmless fellow, who spent most of his time in trying to discover perpetual motion, was seen in the vicinity of the crime, and in the height of the excitement he was placed in custod. He remained in jail for three months, w. on he was tried and convicted, as stated as 've. He spent most of his declining years in prison, and was finally

Now, while Corter is rapidly approaching the grave, the real murderer comes forward with a statement vindicating the man who served years in prison for the crime. The city marshal has just received a letter, without signature, but bearing the postmark of a small town in Missouri, stating that Corter had no connection with the killing of Mrs. Piner, but that he (the writer) was the guilty person. The man says his object was robbery, but that, instead of getting \$2,000, as he expected. secured only 35 cents. The writer says he has lived in constant fear since the crime. never stopping in one place long, and has assumed so many aliases that he has almost forgotten his real name. While the confession comes too late to right the great wrong done Corter, it lifts, in a measure, the blo from the family name, some members of which still reside in Boone county. The confession is believed to be ganuine.

A GOSSIPING WOMAN.

Sued for \$3,000 for Blasting the Charneter of a Reputable Citizen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 29.—Another li bel suit for damages was filed here yesterday against Mrs. Meribah Williams, a prominent member of the W. C. T. U., and a church member, by Henry Stockman, a prominent church worker and real-estate speculator. The complaint charges that Mrs. Williams, in the presence of divers persons, on Oct. 19, while talking with his wife, in speaking of the plaintiff and his business, stated that he (Stockman) had served a term in the penitentiary, which plaintiff alleges is false and malicious, and claims damages to the amount of \$1,000. It also avers that since that date, because of the statement, different parties have refused to transact business with him, for which he also asks judgment for \$1,000. He also complains that; said report has injured his standing in this city, whereby he has lost the confidence and esteem of his fellow-ciltzens, and has become the object of contempt and ridicule in the community wherein he resides. For this he asks judgment for another \$1,000. Mr. Stockman and I lines Oct. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31

family came here a few years ago from Centralia, Ill., since which time they have been leaders in society and church work.

PROBABLE ELOPEMENT. A Tere Haute Girl Leaves Home After Writing a Farewell Letter.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 29.-A. B. Collins, of Collins & Ohm, contractors, who built the Indiana Building at the world's fair, to-day notified the police that his daughter Grace, aged nineteen, had left home under suspicious circumstances. The last seen of her was last evening at 7 o'clock. She left the following note:

"Dear Papa, Mamma and Crawford (the latter a sixteen-year-old brother)-Forgive me. I am going. I can stay no longer. I take your watch, but will send it back. I want it to time myself. Good-bye and forgive me. God bless you. I am dying of this terrible burden. I can face nobody any GRACE."

Of late D. Beckwith, a young drug clerk, had been showing her much attention, against the wishes of her parents. He is also missing. Miss Collins graduated from the High School last winter. She is a beautiful brunette and was very popular.

Hotel Keeper Decamps. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LA PORTE, Ind., Oct. 29.-A sensation was created here yesterday when it was learned that E. G. Short, proprietor of Teegarden Hofel, had decamped, leaving a large number of unpaid bills. It was known that Short had been unable to pay his bills, but nothing serious was thought of the matter until yesterday, when, in company with his two young brothers and his mother, he left for Chicago, taking all of their personal effects. The father of E. G. Short was left in charge of the hotel, but he departed on a west-bound train before daybreak this morning, telling the night clerk that he was going to Chicago after money. The belief is so strong that none of the family will return that the house has been placed in charge of Frank Reynolds, of this city, who will continue the business. The Shorts came here from Chicago last summer and purchased the fixtures of the hotel, paying a small amount down and giving a chattel mortgage for the remain-

Regimental Reunions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. OAKLAND CITY, Ind., Oct. 29.-The third annual reunion of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Regimental Association will be held in this city Nov. 23 and 24, the first session being held at 3 p. m. Thursday afternoon. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the comrades by the local committee, consisting of J. E. Chappel, Abe Cole and W. B. Crawford.

An Old Soldier Stabbed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 29.-A fatal stabbing affray occurred here last night, in which William Michen, an old soldier, was the victim, and William Jones, a cattle herder, the assailant. Jones was arrested and is

Indiana Notes.

The Cresent paper mill at Hartford City All the factories that were closed down at Dunkirk have resumed.

John Reeder was thrown from his horse near Windfall and fatally injured. D. L. Thomas, a well-known citizen of Rushville, died last night of typhoid fever. Charles H. Smith, a Terre Haute rolling mill employe, died yesterday from injuries caused by being run over by an Evansville & Terre Haute passenger train.

AT THE 2:04 TOWN.

Notes from the Race Track and Gossip About Horses and Horsemen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 29 .- The purpose now is to keep advertising race meetings on the track here until there is a day when the weather, the track, the horses and the drivers are in perfect condition to break world's records, if such a day may come before snow flies. Last week rain interfered, and yesterday, while the track was at its best, the thermometer was registering round about the freezing mark. At one time it was determined to carry the races over until Monday, but on consultation of the rules it was found that this could not be done. Therefore another meeting was advertised for the coming week, and still another will be advertised for the succeeding week if the conditions are not propitious next Thursday. Doble will drive Nancy Hanks, Arion, Stamboul and Manager on that day.

George Starr has gone to New York with the pole team, Zembia and Aubine, whose 2:131/2 on Wednesday brought them within three-quarters of a second of the world's record. It is reported that their owner, Major Dickinson, wants to send them over the Fleetwood track when Directum and

John Dickerson will soon go to Boston to confer with Malcolm Forbes, owner of Nancy Hanks and Arion, about the proposition to take charge of Mr. Forbes's farm, Ponkapog. It is understood that the offer is at a salary of \$5,000, and it is also understood that Dickerson will accept. At Warren Park, Axtell's home, there are

twenty of his foals, including Colonel Conley's new pair, one out of Godelia (2:1914) by Aberdeen, and one out of an Onward mare. Budd Doble's filly out of Pixley is also there. Of the seven Axtell foals that have been trained for the track five ar on the list and the other two have trotted faster than 2:30. Axtell is the only sevenyear-old sire with two of his get in the 2:20 list-Axle (2:15%) and Elldree (2:18.)

Two-Year-Old Record Now 2:12 3-4. DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 29.-Lena Hill yesterday won the free-for-all pace in 2:12%, thus lowering the world's two-year-old pacing record, made by her last week, one-half

A Spirit Medium Vanishes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.-Jules Wallace, spirit medium, left town hurriedly last night. His career was brought to a close by warrants for his arrest on charges of fraud. Re cently he had a pupil in mysticism, a prominent young musician named Lowell Putnam, who is now in a madhouse as a result of Wallace's infamous practices. The newspapers have been unsparing in con-demning the fakir, and some of the charges are only hinted at.

A Wonderful Century.

New York Independent. It is a wonderful century that we live in in which a man or a woman can take a great cause which has no friends and fight its battle and within a comfortable lifetime gain a complete victory. The history of the country has a niche of honor for Lucy

Making Business.

New York Press. Girl at the Central-Just wait a second somebody's telephoning for an ambulance. Man at the Telephone-What for? G. at the C.-Man run over by another

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

When you go to the seaside or to any rural resort, in the summer, take some of Glenn's | renewed officially is the reappearance of Sulphur Soap with you because it obviates blemishes of the complexion produced by the sun and wind. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or

See display advertisement in this issue of \$3 Chicago excursion by the various-named

DRPRICE'S

rtar Powder.-No Ammonia; No Aium. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

Spaniards Slaughtered in Front of the Fort at Melilla.

Desperate Fight in Which General Margallo Was Killed, Along with Many of His Soldiers.

TROOPS HURRYING FORWARD

War Rumors Growing Out of the Recent Fetes in France.

Gossip Concerning the Coming Election in Germany, with Facts About the Electoral System.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADRID, Oct. 29.-General Margello, commander-in-chief of the Spanish troops at Melilla, was shot dead yesterday while leading a sortie against the Rifflans. Seventy of his men were killed and 122 others were wounded. The sortie was made after the Riffians had been driven back to the citadel by the Spaniards, who had been building a redoubt near Fort Cabrerizas. The tribesmen, although under a heavy artillery fire from the Spanish forts, did not abandon the pursuit of the Spanish troops. Eventually they occupied the trenches which had been dug near the fort to protect the Spanish soldiers at their work. To dislodge them Margello led out two thousand infantry from the fort. The Riffians in the trenches held them in check until reinforcements, six thousand strong, were brought from the main body, about a mile back in the hills. The tribesmen then had some eleven thousand warriors. They stretched out their line, apparently for the purpose of surrounding Margello, and at one time the fighting extended all along a three-line front. Margello tried to break the center of their line, and charged with half his men, but was repulsed with heavy losses. Just as the order for retreat was given he fell from his horse, shot through the heart. His body was carried by his men from the field, and lies now in the citadel at Melilla. Under a hot fire from the Riffians, the Spaniards retired to Fort Cabrerizas. The Riffians were checked in their pursuit by the guns of the fort. They answered the fire intermittently throughout last night from the earthworks formerly occupied by the Spaniards. At midnight General Ortega, on whom the command devolved after Margello's death, went to Fort Cabrerizas with 1,500 infantry. Then he led out three thousand men and drove the Riffians from the trenches, which the Spaniards were occupying when the last dispatches were received. General Ortega telegraphs that the situation is serious and that reinforcements are urgently needed.

The city has been intensely excited by the news of the battle. The official dispatches of the battle which have been made public are so meager that the people believe that the worst has not been told. There is little doubt anywhere that the losses of the Spanfards have been understated. The Ministers were summoned in haste to a Cabinet meeting immediately after the news of the battle was received. Orders have been issued for three regiments of cavalry and four battalions of infantry to embark immediately for Melilla.

Late this evening more details of the battle at Melilla were made public. The Riffians, despite the heavy artillery fire, came within twenty yards of Fort Cabrierizas. They maintained a constant fusillade, and fought throughout the battle with audacious bravery. The guns of the Conde de Venadito alone prevented a still worse disaster to the Spanish troops, and kept the tribesmen from attacking Melilla. When the Riffians captured the redoubt building near the fort they found two cannons. These they turned against the fort, answering repeatedly the Spanish fire. The tribesmen rested in the village of Mesquita after the fight. They kept up a desultory fire upon the forts and the Conde de Venadito throughout the night. When General Margello was shot the Riffians rushed forward to seize the body. The Estremadura regiment and the disciplinary battalion shouted and charged with bayonets, clearing away the enemy and

secured the body of their dead commander. The excitement here is enormous. Great crowds have paraded the streets since noon nging, waving banners and shouting for the extermination of the Riffians. Unbounded enthusiasm was caused by the news that General Macais, with five battalions and three batteries, would reach Melilla before midnight. Macais is instructed by the government to await further instructions before attacking the Riffians. While the Ministers were in conference, Senor Sagasta presiding, all were summoned to the palace by Queen Regent Christina, who wished to learn what measures they would take. The Ministers informed her that they had decided to call out the reserves and mobilize several army corps, as the latest events had shown that more than twelve thousand men would be needed to subdue the Riffians. The embarkation of the Second Army Corps will be completed on Tuesday, and troops are leaving all parts of the country to form another corps in Anda-

A dispatch received from Melilla says that the troops and war ships there are in pressing need of more ammunition. The firing is kept up night and day. The Riffians renewed their attack yesterday at daylight. The fighting continued several hours. The forts have shelled the village of Frejana. All but a few huts were totally destroyed. The mosque was shattered and the ruins are in flames.

WAR GOSSIP.

Russian Troops, Armed with French Rifles, on the German Border.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 29.-The semi-official newspapers have not yet been instructed how to treat the Czar's frank words to President Carnot concerning the bonds of friendship between France and Russia. Consequently most of the editors have neglected to comment on the Czar's letter. The official disposition to accept Russia's former assurances of her desire for an entente with Germany has vanished, however, and the old hatred of the Czar and his men rules in the government offices.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung already is denouncing the cant of the French and Russians about peace, despite their common rejoicing in obtaining as allies the strength necessary to menace German unity. The most significant sign that the anti-Russian campaign is about to be Russian troops, which are being pushed up to the frontier, that French magazine rifles are being distributed rapidly in the army, and that the Baltic and Black sea naval forces of Russia are to be increased greatly in the near future. Austrian military newspapers report the erection of immense new barracks and provision magazines on Russia's western frontier and the construction of a strategic railway from St. Petersburg to Kieff. Military authorities agree, however, that the Russian troops will require a year's drill in the use of their new rifles, and, therefore, peace is assured for the present, unless the Franco-Russian plans involve an attack upon England previous to any quarrel with the

The growing impression in diplomatic circles is that the weak policy of Mr. Glad-stone and Lord Roseberry in the Siamose dispute between France and England has encouraged both countries to seize further advantages in the east at the British government's expense. Russia is already pressing nearer to India and is organizing a Mediterranean fleet, while France selects as her first spoils the Mekong valley up to the Chinese frontier.

real reporter, Dr. Peters, the explorer, spoke of the slaughter of African natives as a good sport. As the Foreign Office has asked Dr. Peters to explain, his denial of the offensive words will probably be pub-

Count Taafe, the Austrian Premier, will resign his office as a preliminary step to-wards reforming the Cabinet and securing a new lease of power. The coalition of German Liberals, Conservatives and Poles was organized formally at a meeting, and its first declaration of policy was that Taafe must go. This decision was communicated to Emperor Francis Joseph. It has caused him to hesitate as to his course towards. Taafa's resignation. He esteems towards Taafe's resignation. He esteems Taafe highly and cannot find another man in whom he has equal confidence. The crisis is likely to be prolonged until after the Reichsrath committee reports upon the Dr. Schweninger has advised Prince Bismarck to pass part of the winter in seclusion in North Italy.

The Spanish government has given a large order for small arms to the Ludwig Loewe Company, made famous by Rector Ahl-wardt's attacks upon them. The Spanish cruiser Reina Merceda will come to Bre-merhaven to get the rifles. German trade is much depressed, and Berlin is menaced with a crisis due to over-speculation in real estate. The business outlook is gloomy, but financiers hope for better times after the repeal of the Sher-man act and the modification of the Mc-Kinley law.

THE "WAHLMANNER."

Interesting Facts Concerning the Coming Election in Germany.

(Copyrighted, 1893, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 29 .- On Tuesday, Oct. 31, the election of the "Wahlmanner" takes place, who, a week later, elect the Deputies to the new lower house of the Prussian Diet. The fact that the electoral system in Prussia is based on a property qualification and indirect suffrage accounts, undoubtedly, for the small interest taken in these elections, and for the very low percentage of electors that exercise their rights of suffrage. There is, consequently, an absence of excitement and electoral agitation which usually characterizes the elections in countries possessing a more liberal electoral system. In a word, the interest taken in these elections, as regards the great majority of the public, is reduced to a minimum. Before dealing with the salient features of the present campaign and the views expounded on current questions in the addresses of the various parties, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the Prussian electoral system and the strength of the parties in the late Diet. The suffrage is based on what is called the "three classes electoral system." According to the electoral law of May, 1849, the participation of the electors in one of the three divisions is regulated by the amount of direct taxes paid, one-third of the total of state taxes levied being deducted from each division; accordingly, the number of electors belonging to the first division, which comprises the heaviest taxpayers, is small. The next following in amount are those included in the second division, while the remainder of the electorate constitute the third division. Thus, in 1849, on the introduction of the electoral law, the electorate in Prussia numbered 3,255,703, distributed as follows: First divison, 153,808; second division, 409,945; third division, 2,691,-

153,808 electors comprising the heaviest taxpayers possessed the same political power as the 2,691,950 in the third division, composed of the poorer class of citizens, small peasants and workmen, while the 409,945 electors of the second or middle division, together with the first division, constituted as much again of political power over the remainder of the electorate. In Berlin, for instance, the number of voters of the first division in 1885 was 4.964, against 236,673 in the third division, or 1.9 per cent. against 90 per cent. This system, which Prince Bismarck himself once described as the most wretched ever devised, explains the small participation of the electorate in these elections. Thus, from the very commencement of this system, the exercise of the franchise has been extremely meager. Even during the exciting political time of the sixties the number of electors that polled did not exceed 30 to 34 per cent. of the electorate, while in 1888, on the occasion of the elections to the late Diet, the estimated number that exercised their right of vote is given at 15 per cent. The present strength of the electorate in Berlin is put down at 347,447, distributed as follows: Five thousand nine hundred and twentynine of the first division, 28,232 of the secand division and 313,286 of the third while the total number of "Wahlmanner" to be elected for Berlin is 5,773. The city is represented in the Diet by nine Deputies. Several attempts were made to introduce universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage on the model of imperial suffrage, but all failed. In February, 1891, the Freisinnige party brought in a motion in the Prussian Diet to the above effect. The motion, however, was defeated, the Freisinnige and Center parties only voting in its favor. In the sessions of 1883-84 and in 1885-86 the Freisinnige party again introduced a resolution for the use of secret in lied of the existing vote by protocol. This motion was likewise lost owing to the combined opposition it encountered from the Conservatives and National Liberals. It is generally considered, however, that the present system will have to be modified sooner or later. The recent debate in the Bayarian Diet on the resolution presented by the Social Democrats in favor of direct universal suffrage was watched with considerable interest in the country, and, although the failure of the attempt was recarded as a foregone conclusion, still much disappointment at the result was mani-

It will be seen from the above that the

fested in many quarters. The legislative period of the lower house of the Prussian Diet extends over five years. The late Diet elected Nov. 6, 1888, consisted of 125 Conservatives, 66 Free Conservatives, 98 Center party, 87 National Liberals, 28 Freisinnige party, 15 Poles, 2 Danes, 2 Lib-

erals belonging to no party, making a total of 433 Deputies. With regard to the present campaign, the various manifestos issued are of a more or less insignificant character, consisting chiefly in the ventilation of old grievances. and especially on the part of landed proprietors of what is known as the Agrarian League. Thus the manifesto of the Free Conservative party is very plain on this subject, and holds that the agrarians deserve as much attention being paid to their wants as trade, commerce and industry. The manifesto further appeals to all patriots to unite in combating socialist, radical and reactionary tendencies. The address issued by the Conservative party is short and of less importance as compared with that of the Free Conservatives. The address deals principally with the questions of education, legislation, and the upholding and furthering of the interests of the middle classes. Mention is likewise made of the famous Tivoli programme, when it will be remembered the Conservatives openly alfied themselves to the anti-Semitic movement. The Center party's address deals with the known demands of the party for denominational national schools, abolition of the laws against the Jesuits, modification of the amended Prussian electoral laws. and finally improving the condition of artisans and laborers. The National Liberal manifesto is a lengthy document, dealing principally with the questions of the improvement of the working classes, extension of the Prussian railways, and an improved regulation of the finances.

SITUATION AT RIO.

The Rebel Fleet Disabled and Imprisoned in the Bay. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-The Herald's Rio

de Janeiro dispatch says President Peixoto has issued the following statement: "The rebel vessels are imprisoned in the bay of Rio de Janeiro. Furthermore, there is ample proof that the bombarding of the ships from the government fortresses on the bar has done serious damage. Two men-of-war have been rendered useless, three have beeen injured, and the armed cruisers have been damaged so much that they are powerless to attack the fortresses. Indeed, they figured hardly at all in the various assaults that have been made. As for the rebel vessels, they attempted to cross the bar, but were heroically repelled

by the forts. All attempts to land forces up to this time have failed, the rebels being repulsed by the army with great loss. The general political situation is good. There has been no public manifestation in favor of the rebels. In the federal States the garrisons are giving energetic assistance to the government, the sole exception being Nailha, where is situated the city of Desterro, the capital of the state of Santa Catrina.

Purchased the Destroyer. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-Eriesson's submarine torpedo boat the Destroyer has been

The Destroyer is now in Newport. Murder in a Holy Place. JERUSALEM, Oct. 29 .- During the service Friday evening at the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, a petty dispute arose among the congregation which ended as her first spoils the Mekong valley up in a monk being shot dead with a revolver.

Two other monks were severely wounded by pistol shots. All the participants in the by reports that in an interview with a Mont- | disturbance were Italians.

SIGHT

Voorhees's Repeal Bill Will Probably Be Adopted To-Day.

Then the Senate Will Take Up the Chinese Measure and Try to Dispose of It Before Adjournment.

HOUSE WILL ACT PROMPTLY

If Filibustering Is Begun a Cloture Rule Will Be Reported.

Hoosier Officeseekers Searching Washington in Vain for Governor Matthews-The Surveyorship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. - If Senator Voorhees's calculations do not miscarry the repeal bill will be disposed of by the Senate between 2 o'clock and the hour of adjournment to-morrow. There will be a few more speeches on the subject during the day and a few more amendments offered, and, in all probability, voted down, after which the vote on the main question will be taken, the bill will be passed by a majority of ten, or possibly eleven, votes, and the long contest will be ended and the purchasing clause of the Sherman act expunged from the books, so far as it lies in

the power of the Senate to do that. With the silver phase of the financial question out of the way, the Senate will be ready to either adjourn until the beginning of the regular congressional session in December or to take a recess until me specified time previous to the 4th of Democrat of Peru. Chairman Taggart has December. With the pressure removed, it is probable that the Senate will to-morrow, for the first time for almost two weeks, adjourn after the conclusion of the day's business until noon the next day, after which the sessions will run along regularly in accordance with the customs of that body until some other emergency arises to create a change. It is probable that the Senate will, during the week, dispose of the House bill extending the time in which Chinese laborers may be allowed to register. This bill will be reported to the Senate by its committee on foreign relations tomorrow, and the supposition is that it will be taken up promptly after the passage of the repeal bill, as the administration is understood to be desirous of having the bill become a law before adjournment.

If the House should lose any time in disposing of the repeal bill the Senate has quite a large calendar upon which it can draw for working material. The federal elections bill could be taken up if desired, but it will be allowed to go over until the regular session. The probabilities are that if after the repeal and Chinese bills are out of the way there should be time for other work, it will be devoted to the private bills and other measures of minor importance on the calendar. There will also be an effort to clear up the executive business. If the committee on the judiciary succeeds in se curing a quorum to-morrow the nomination of Judge Hornblower to be Justice of Supreme Court will be considered and probably reported favorably, and the nomina tion confirmed by the Senate later in the week. Senators are counting upon an adjournment or a necess by Thursday. Which t shall be will depend wholly upon the wishes of the committee on ways and means. Prominent members of the House assure Senators that the House will dispose of the repeal in one day after receiv-

NO DELAY IN THE HOUSE. The House will lay aside the bankruptcy bill this week as soon as the repeal bill comes back from the Senate. The friends of the former measure have given up all hope of procuring a vote on it at this session. When the repeal bill comes to the House to-morrow evening or Tuesday, if the unexpected does not happen, Mr. Wilson will be recognized to move concurrence in the Senate amendment. The silver men show no disposition to filibuster, but if they should try such tactics a rule will be brought in by the committee on rules that will force an immediate vote. Although Mr. Bland and the extreme silver men, and indeed even some of the fepeal men, would like the declaratory clause of the Voorhees substitute stricken out they will be outvoted. The repeal men have been telegraphed to be here, and they expect 360 members present when the bill comes

to the House. The customs part of the tariff bill is the hands of the subcommittee, but has no yet been submitted to the full committee of the majority members. It probably will be so submitted during the week. Work has not been pushed with quite so much vigor since it seems possible that the silver bill will be passed and Congress adjourn. Louisiana members were inclined to think that no matter what had been done with the bill, so far nothing has been agreed ipon in reference to sugar. While there has been considerable talk in the committee as to the increase of the tax on whisky and beer, it seems not to have been generally decided upon. The whole matter of an increase in internal taxes would depend largely upon the estimated revenues to be derived from the customs. During the past week there has been less talk about an income tax than before. It is claimed by some members of the majority that the bill, when it comes to the House, will meet with a great deal of opposition, and it will be a doubtful policy to weigh it down with anything that will cause pronounced opposition. The majority members of the ways and means committee would be well pleased to see Congress adjourn soon, so that they might be allowed to work on the bill until the regular session in December. The committee of the House will hold their regular meetings during the week, but unless something unexpected turns up there will be very

little of public interest. The committee on banking and currency promises to have another spirited meeting Tuesday, when the Springer resolution authorizing the committee or a subcommittee to go about the country and hold hearings on the bills before the committee will be disposed of. The most important thing that is pending before the committee, and upon which most interest centers, is the proposed repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation. The division in the committee is very close, and it may take an actual vote to determine what shall be done. Six Republicans and one Democrat are known to be against the repeal, and it is thought that two other Democrats are so counted, although the Democrats in favor of repeal claim that they will have a majority when the vote comes. If this majority cannot be obtained in any other way, it has been suggested that the bill be reported with conditions imposing federal restrictions upon bank circulation. It is thought by some that such a bill would perhaps meet with more favor in the committee than unconditional repeal. Then when the bill got into the House the conditions could be swept away by those who would prefer to see the bill pass absolutely repealing the tax and the statutes in reference to it.

HOOSIER OFFICE SEEKERS.

Vain Search for Governor Matthews-The Pie Counter Closed at Present. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.-Nearly every Indiana Democratic leader and seeker after office in Washington called to-day at the Arlington to see Governor Matthews. Not finding him there they called at the other principal hotels, and were much disappointed not to see the Hoosier executive. The Governor has been importuned, it is said, by scores of Indiana Democrats to come to Washington and urge their appointment to offices. The friends of Jerome Herff have been solicitous of his influence here at this time in behalf of that clever

Glad to Tell the Story Hood's Cures



Mr. F. H. Seibert Of Chicago.

"I am glad to tell what benefit I have received from that excellent medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best blood purifying medicine I have ever taken. My face was covered with

Pimples and Biotches and I suffered with hendaches almost all the time. A friend told me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now my face is clear and free from pimples. I have not been troubled with headaches

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

has also improved my appetite a good bit. I am very grateful to this medicine." FRED H. SEIBERT, 3721 So. Wood St., Chicago.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

also been begged by an army of Democrats in his State to come on and stir up the appointing powers.

Senator Voorhees is quoted as having said that this is not the time to make the effort to get office; that appointments will not be made till the silver repeal bill is passed into law. This, he believes, will occur before the middle of this week, surely by next Friday or Saturday. The Senator thinks Congress will then adjourn and meet in regular session the first Monday in December. Then, it is stated, it is the purpose of Senator Voorhees to present his siate of appointments, and urge the filling of a score or more positions by Indiana Democrats. Then it is that Representative Bynum hopes to have his unnamed man appointed surveyor of customs at Indianapolis-if Voorhees does not quietly name somebody else. It would create no surprise among Hoosier Democrats here if the surveyor was a Voorhees man, pure and simple. This is probably the secret of Mr. Bynum's silence as to who is his choice for the office.

There is considerable speculation as to just what Secretary of State Myers is doing here while visiting his friends. It is intimated that he is having something to say about the customs surveyorship at Indianapolis. It is not known whether he favors the Bynum or the Voorhees idea. All of the Indianians in Congress, except Mr. Bynum, intend going to their homes if there is adjournment or a recess after the final adoption of the silver repeal bill. The Indianapolis member will remain for

the revision of the tariff bill by the ways and means committee. He will not, it is said, revise any of the figures to conform to the wishes of the tin plate, glass and iron manufacturers in his district who are pelting him with protests against disastrous reductions of duties.

Origin of the Arab Steed. Col. T. A. Dodge, in Harper's Magazine. The origin of the best strain of Arabian blood has been related by some romancer. While Mohammed was fighting his way to greatness he was once compelled to fead his corps of 20,000 cavalry for three days without a drop of water. At last, from a hill top, they descried the silver streak of a distant river. Mohammed ordered his trumpeter to blow the call to dismount and loose the horses. The poor brutes, starving for water, at once sprang into a mad gallop towards the longed for goal. No sooner loosened than came the alarm-false as it happened-of a sudden ambush. horse!" was blown, and repeated by a hundred bugles. But the demand was too great; the parched throats were not to be refused; the stampede grew wilder and wilder as 20,000 steeds pushed desperately for the river banks. Of all the frantio crowd but five mares responded to the call. To these duty was higher than suffering. They turned in their tracks, came bravely back, pleading in their eyes and anguisa in their sunken flanks, and stood before the Prophet. Love for their master and a sense of obedience had conquered their distress, but their bloodshot eyes told of a fearful torture-the more pathetic for their dumbness. The danger was over; the faithful mares were at once released; but Mohammed selected these five for his own use; and they were the dams of one of the greatest races of the desert. From them have sprung the best of Arabian steeds. It can,

Mrs. Carlisle's Cook Book.

19,995.

wever, scarcely be claimed that the aver-

age horse of the Orient comes up to this

ideal. He must have been bred from the

Washington Special. Mrs. John G. Carlisle in preparing a cook book, which will be published this winter, It will include the results of Mrs. Carlisle's experience in housekeeping and some contributions from her friends. Mrs. Carlisle has not had a very long experience in Washington housekeeping. For many years Mr. Carlisle and his family lived at the Riggs House. Four or five years ago the Carlisles and Representative Steele, of Indiana, took the house on K street where the Carlisle family now lives. The Steeles and Carlisles lived together for several years. Mrs. Carlisle had the managemen of the household, and, as the means at he command were very slender, her experence as a housekeeper in Kentucky cans into good use. Every Kentucky woman a good housekeeper and a maker of brea and pies and cakes. And Mrs. Carlisle will probably tell her friends in this produc tion from her pen just how a chicked should be cooked in Southern style.

One Other Beneficiary.

"Will any one tell me," shouted the prohibition orator, "who, save those engaged in this accursed traffic, gets any benefit from It?" And a voice from the audience replied:

"Well, we're apayin' yew \$50 a night."

Differing in Every · Respect Flavoring ATTACIS Orange Rose, etc

differ in every respect from all others. They are more uniform, more economical, as it requires but a small quantity to impart the desired flavor. They are true to nature, as they are made from the fruit. Their flavor is most delicate and pleasing to the taste. They are not the cheapest but they are the best.

CIGAR. CIGAR IN THE MARKET JNO. RAUCH. MFR.

ASK FOR